

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY  
NORTHEAST DIVISION

1945 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
FOR CONNECTICUT

Part I.—GENERAL

**A. The program.**—The objective of the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program is to help each Connecticut farmer plan and carry out conservation practices which will make the greatest contribution to our needs for farm products and the protection of our soils. The State committee recognizes that these needs will be urgent for several years.

Farmers are especially interested in practices which enable them to produce more and better forage crops and maintain soil fertility. Calcium and phosphorus are prominent in the soil fertility pattern as it determines the pattern of nutrition of plants and animals.

Accordingly, the 1945 Program in Connecticut is a soil-building program under which lime and superphosphate will be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and partial reimbursement made for lime and superphosphate purchased by the farmer when used according to the approved practices. In order to protect our soils from eroding on our crop farms, a practice for cover crops is included.

**B. Conservation materials.**—Where lime and superphosphate are furnished as conservation materials, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. In the case of lime, the farmer will pay \$1.15 for each ton ordered (bagged, farm-delivery basis). In the case of superphosphate furnished under contract, the payment will be 25 cents per cwt. for 20 percent, 24 cents for 19 percent, and 22 cents for 18 percent. These payments will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order. If superphosphate is furnished through local dealers, the farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.

**C. Program year.**—The program year begins November 1, 1944, and ends December 31, 1945.

**D. Participation.**—To participate in the program, a farm must have at least 5 animal units at time of enrollment (an animal unit is 1 dairy cow or heifer of milking age, 5 sheep or goats), 400 pullets ranged in 1944 or 1945, or 3 acres of cropland excluding hayland.

Any other farm may participate if the State committee determines that such participation will result in significant conservation of soil resources.

Part II.—ALLOWANCES AND INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENT

**A. Lime allowance.**—A lime allowance will be determined for each farm. It is the maximum number of tons of lime for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 1 and which the Agricul-



tural Adjustment Agency will furnish (bagged, farm-delivery basis) for carrying out Practice No. 1A. The allowance is 0.4 ton of lime for each **allowance unit** as defined below.

**B. Superphosphate allowance.**—A superphosphate allowance will be determined for each farm. It is the maximum number of hundred-weights of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 2 and which the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will furnish for carrying out Practice No. 2A. The allowance is 1.5 cwt. for each **allowance unit**.

**C. Allowance unit.**—The total of the allowance units on a farm is the sum of the following items:

1. Animal units at time of enrollment.
2. Pullets ranged in 1944 or 1945 divided by 400.
3. The acreage of corn, potatoes, tobacco, orchards, and small fruits in 1944 multiplied by 0.3.
4. The acreage of commercial vegetables in 1944 multiplied by 0.6

**D. Adjustments in allowances.**—Farm lime and superphosphate allowances may be adjusted between farms by the county committee on the basis of the relative needs for liming materials and superphosphate, the practices to be carried out, and the availability of the materials. The total of the allowances on participating farms after adjustments have been made shall not exceed the total of the computed allowances on the same farms.

**E. Increase in small payment.**—An increase in small payment will be determined for each person if the value of materials furnished him plus the payment earned by him is less than \$200. On farms where the only performance is with the use of conservation materials, the increase in small payment may be taken in additional lime. In other farms, the increase will be included in the cash payment.

### Part III.—APPROVED PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

#### LIME PRACTICES

Lime may be applied to cropland (being tilled or to be seeded), permanent pasture, poultry range, or commercial orchards.

**Practice No. 1.**—Applying lime not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent:

- \$3.50 in Litchfield County.
- \$4.00 in Fairfield and Hartford Counties.
- \$4.40 in New Haven County.
- \$4.50 in Middlesex and Tolland Counties.
- \$4.70 in New London and Windham Counties.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

**Practice No. 1A.**—Applying lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.



### SUPERPHOSPHATE PRACTICES

Superphosphate and available phosphoric acid may be used on (1) open pastureland and seeded pasture including poultry range, (2) new seedings of grasses and legumes, (3) improved hayland (preferably on legume hay or recent seedings), (4) mixed with manure which is to be used anywhere on the farm, (5) cover crops and permanent sods in orchards, or (6) cover crops on land on which row crops are grown in 1944.

**Practice No. 2.**—Superphosphate and available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

RATES OF PAYMENT: 20% superphosphate 93 cents per cwt., 19% superphosphate 88 cents per cwt., 18% superphosphate 81 cents per cwt., available phosphoric acid in other fertilizer 0.045 cents per pound.

**Practice No. 2A.**—Applying superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

### OTHER PRACTICES

**Practice No. 3.**—APPLYING POTASH. Payment: 3 cents per pound of available potash.

Potash alone or in mixed fertilizer may be used as a topdressing on a good stand of established alfalfa or ladino clover or in preparation for seedings of biennial or perennial legumes. Payment for this practice will not be made unless prior approval of the county committee is obtained and the payment will be limited to the amount of the practice approved.

**Practice No. 4.**—Winter Cover Crops. Payment: \$1.50 per acre.

The growing during the winter of 1944-45 of small grains or rye grass as a winter cover crop on cropland following a row crop or in orchards. The seeding should be made in sufficient time to allow a good growth to protect the soil during the winter months. Payment will not be made if crop is harvested for hay or grain. The amount that may be earned by this practice is limited only by the farmer's ability to carry it out in accordance with good farm management and conservation practices.

The rates of practice payments may be adjusted on the basis of funds hereafter made available by the Congress and the extent of participation in the program.

A. W. MANCHESTER,  
Director, Northeast Division,  
Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

#### STATE COMMITTEE:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUREU. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY  
NORTHEAST DIVISION1945 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
FOR MASSACHUSETTS

## Part I. General

**A. Objective.**—Wartime demands for food require that our soils produce the kind of food and forage that will contribute most to human and animal nutrition. The minerals, calcium, phosphorus, and potash generally deficient in our soils need to be supplied in liberal quantities to enable forage plants and food plants to draw from the soil the elements that are essential to health. Forage crops grown on soils deficient in these minerals may yield well in tons per acre but low in mineral content. One of the objectives of the Agricultural Conservation Program is to improve the quality of crops grown. This is done by encouraging the application of these minerals. The program also provides for the preservation of our soils by offering erosion control, mulching, and cover crop practices.

**B. Conservation Materials.**—Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished as conservation materials, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. In the case of lime, the farmer will pay \$1.25 for each ton ordered (bagged, farm-delivered basis). In the case of superphosphate furnished under contract, the payment will be 24 cents per hundredweight for 20 percent, 23 cents for 19 percent, and 21 cents for 18 percent. These payments will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order. If superphosphate is furnished through local dealers, the farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.

**C. Program year.**—The program year begins November 1, 1944, and ends December 31, 1945.

**D. Eligibility.**—Any farm having at least one of the following items is eligible to participate in the program: 5 animal units at time of enrollment (an animal unit means 1 cow or heifer of milking age, 100 hens, or 100 turkeys), 10 acres of cropland, or a total of 3 acres of vegetables, potatoes, tobacco, small fruits, and commercial orchards on the farm in 1944.

Any other farm may participate if upon recommendation of the community committeeman, the county committee determines that such participation will result in significant conservation of soil resources.

## Part II. ALLOWANCES AND INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENT

**A. Lime allowance.**—A lime allowance will be determined for each farm. It is the maximum number of tons of lime for which pay-



ment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 1 and which the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will furnish (bagged, farm-delivery basis) for carrying out Practice No. 1A.

The number of tons in the allowance is determined by dividing the **total allowance units** as defined below by: 4 in Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Worcester Counties; 5 in Hampden and Hampshire Counties; and 6 in Berkshire County.

**B. Superphosphate allowance.**—A superphosphate allowance will be determined for each farm. It is the maximum number of hundredweights of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 2 and which the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will furnish for carrying out Practice No. 2A. The allowance is 100 pounds for each allowance unit.

**C. Allowance unit.**—Each of the following is an allowance unit: (1) 1 dairy cow or heifer of milking age on the farm at time of enrollment; (2) 100 hens and pullets kept for laying; (3) 100 turkeys; and (4) each acre of corn, other small grain, new seedings, vegetables, tobacco, potatoes, bearing orchards, and small fruits on the farm in 1944.

**D. Adjustment in allowances.**—Farm lime and superphosphate allowances may be adjusted between farms by the county committee on the basis of the relative needs for liming materials and superphosphate, the practices to be carried out, and the availability of the materials. The total of these allowances on participating farms after adjustments have been made shall not exceed the total of the computed allowances on the same farms.

**E. Increase in small payment.**—An increase in small payment will be determined for each person if the value of the materials furnished him plus the payment earned by him is less than \$200. On farms where the only performance is with the use of conservation materials, the increase in small payment may be taken in additional lime. On other farms, the increase will be included in the cash payment.

### Part III. PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

Following are the approved practices for 1945. Practices No. 4 through 11, if carried out on any farm according to the specifications listed in the practice, will be eligible for payment without limitation except that of good farm management. Practices No. 7 through 11 must be completed in accordance with recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service. Practices No. 7 and 8 must have prior approval of the county committee.

The rates of practice payments may be adjusted on the basis of funds hereafter made available by the Congress and the extent of participation in the program.

#### LIMING PRACTICES

Liming materials may be applied to cropland, pasture, poultry ranges, and commercial orchards.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** Whether lime is needed depends on the soil and kind of crop. Too little or too much may result in costly failures. A simple soil test in advance provides needed information, and can be secured from many sources that are known to your community committeeman who will tell you about them if you ask him.



**Practice No. 1.**—Applying lime not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent: \$3.80 in Berkshire County; \$4.30 in Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties; \$4.90 in Worcester County; \$5.20 in Barnstable, Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties; and \$8.50 in Dukes and Nantucket Counties.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

**Practice No. 1A.**—Applying lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

#### SUPERPHOSPHATE PRACTICES

Superphosphate may be mixed with manure and applied to any crop. It may also be used in connection with the planting or topdressing of legumes and grasses for either forage crops, pasture, poultry ranges, or orchard sods.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** Superphosphate favors root development and benefits legumes. Unable to move freely through the soil, superphosphate works best from applications in the soil made during seed bed preparations, at the rate of 300 to 800 pounds per acre. Topdressing haylands with superphosphate, except with manure or other plant foods, is not as effective. A practice of using superphosphate in the stable, about one pound per cow per day, or adding about thirty pounds per ton on the spreader is an effective use on most dairy farms.

**Practice No. 2.**—Applying available phosphoric acid ( $P_2O_5$ ) in mixed fertilizer and superphosphate not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Payment: 20 percent superphosphate 95 cents per hundredweight, 19 percent superphosphate 90 cents per hundredweight, 18 percent superphosphate 83 cents per hundredweight, available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer 4.7 cents per pound.

**Practice No. 2A.**—Applying superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

#### OTHER PRACTICES

**Practice No. 3.**—APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH. Payment: 3 cents per pound of available potash ( $K_2O$ ). Potash may be applied to the land in connection with the planting or top dressing of legumes and grasses for either forage crops, pasture, poultry ranges, or orchard sods. The maximum number of pounds of available potash for which payment will be made is limited to 5 pounds for each allowance unit subject to adjustment by the county committee.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** Field trials indicate that alfalfa and Ladino clover respond to heavy applications of potash. An application of 250 to 350 pounds of muriate of potash supplementing an application of 0-14-14 will make the plants more thrifty and longer lived. If a mixed fertilizer is used, an application of 400 to 600 pounds per acre of 0-9-27 would be advisable on alfalfa and Ladino to take care of their high potash requirements.

**Practice No. 4.**—WINTER COVER CROPS. Payment: \$1.50 per acre. Payment will be made for the number of acres seeded as a 1945-46



**winter cover crop** to rye, wheat, domestic ryegrass, or vetch. Payment will not be allowed if the rye or wheat are harvested for grain.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** Land should be seeded to cover crops so that a good stand and a good growth may be secured before winter, and the crop left on the land over winter to prevent erosion. Seed should be applied at the following rates per acre: Rye, 100 pounds; wheat, 100 pounds; domestic ryegrass, 25 pounds; and vetch, 20 pounds.

**Practice No. 5.—MULCH.** Payment: \$4 per ton of air-dried straw or hay. Payment will be made for the application of air-dried straw or hay, as a mulch, to commercial orchards and small fruits or vegetable lands. All materials produced on the land during the 1945 program year from grasses, legumes, cover crops, as well as the mulching materials, must be left on the land. Mulching materials that are not air-dried, will be paid for on an air-dried basis.

**Practice No. 6.—SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS.** Payment: \$5 per acre. Payment will be made for sanding fruiting cranberry bogs to a depth of at least one-half inch to restore the productive capacity of bogs on which the plants were injured by severe winter killing in 1944.

**Practice No. 7.—CONSTRUCTING DIVERSION DITCHES.** Payment: \$2.25 for each 100 linear feet. The construction of diversion ditches, including the seeding or sodding of the waterway. Payment will not be made unless proper outlets and the necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

**Practice No. 8.—TERRACING.** Payment: \$1 for each 100 linear feet. The construction of standard terraces. Payment will not be made unless proper outlets and the necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

**Practice No. 9.—CONTOUR STRIPCROPPING.** Payment: \$2.50 per acre. The establishing of contour stripcropping on cropland, not previously stripcropped. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

**Practice No. 10.—CONTOUR PLANTING.** Payment: \$1.50 per acre. Contour planting is the planting of intertilled crops, including orchards, in rows which follow the same lines that are level or have the same elevation on sloping land. Payment will not be made for this practice on land for which payment is made under Practice No. 9.

**Practice No. 11.—ESTABLISHING SOD WATERWAYS.** Payment: 75 cents for each 1,000 square feet. Outlets and sod waterways include protected natural and constructed channels for the purpose of disposing of run-off in a manner which will prevent erosion. Payment will not be made if carried out as part of Practice No. 7.

A. W. MANCHESTER,  
*Director, Northeast Division,*  
*Agricultural Adjustment Agency.*

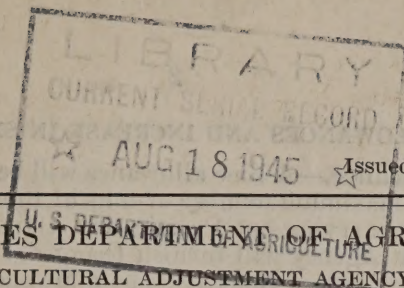
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*State Executive Assistant.*





Issued December 18, 1944

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY  
NORTHEAST DIVISION**1945 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE****Part I.—GENERAL**

**A. The program.**—The 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program for New Hampshire emphasizes the use of lime, superphosphate, and potash. It is important that we have mineral reserves in the soil to safeguard agriculture in the period of readjustment following the war and to insure consumers an adequate supply of agricultural products containing the elements of nutrition essential to health. Attention is directed to the total conservation needs of each farm. These needs cannot be fully satisfied by the materials furnished under the program. Every farmer is urged to make a plan for his farm, determining his total needs of lime, superphosphate, and potash. Community committeemen are prepared to help with such planning to determine not only what the 1945 Program will provide each farm but also what additional materials are needed for a more complete job of soil-building, and each farmer will be encouraged to buy through the regular channels of trade the additional amounts needed.

**B. Conservation materials.**—Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished as conservation materials, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. In the case of lime, the farmer will pay \$1.20 for each ton ordered (bagged, railroad-siding basis). In the case of superphosphate furnished under contract, the payment will be 25 cents per hundredweight for 20 percent, 24 cents for 19 percent, and 22 cents for 18 percent. These payments will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order. If superphosphate is furnished through local dealers, the farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.

County committees may approve the furnishing of lime and superphosphate only for farms where they have reason to believe it will be used to carry out sound soil conservation practices.

**C. Program year.**—The program year begins November 1, 1944, and ends December 31, 1945.

**D. Farms that may participate.**—Any farm in New Hampshire may participate in the program to the extent of the farm's allowance for lime, superphosphate, and potash if such participation will result in significant conservation of soil resources through the application of the practices listed in part III.



## Part II.—ALLOWANCES AND INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENT

**A. Lime allowance.**—A lime allowance will be determined for each farm. It is the maximum number of tons of lime for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 1 and which the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will furnish (bagged, siding-delivery basis) for carrying out Practice No. 1A. The allowance is 0.2 ton for each acre of corn, small grain not used as a nurse crop, new seedlings, vegetables, potatoes, and bearing orchards grown on the farm in 1944 and for each animal unit on the farm at time of enrollment.

**B. Superphosphate allowance.**—A superphosphate allowance will be determined for each farm. It is the maximum number of hundredweight of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 2 and which the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will furnish for carrying out Practice No. 2A. The allowance is 1.6 hundredweight for each animal unit.

**C. Definition of animal unit.**—An animal unit as used in determining allowances is 1 head of cattle or calves, 5 head of sheep and lambs on the farm at time of enrollment, and 300 pullets ranged on the farm in 1944.

**D. Adjustments in allowances.**—Farm lime and superphosphate allowances may be adjusted between farms by the county committee on the basis of the relative needs for liming materials and superphosphate, the practices to be carried out, and the availability of the materials. The total of the allowances on participating farms after adjustments have been made shall not exceed the total of the computed allowances on the same farms.

**E. Increase in small payment.**—An increase in small payment will be determined for each person if the value of the materials furnished him plus the payment earned by him is less than \$200. On farms where the only performance is with the use of conservation materials, the increase in small payment may be taken in additional lime. On other farms, the increase in small payment will be included in the cash payment.

## Part III.—APPROVED PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

### LIME PRACTICES

Lime may be used on cropland, pasture land, and orchards. It is suggested that whenever practicable, a soil test be made to determine the rate of application needed.

**Practice No. 1.**—Applying ground limestone not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Payment: \$5.10 per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

**Practice No. 1A.**—Applying lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.



## SUPERPHOSPHATE PRACTICES

**When used with manure.**—Superphosphate may be used with manure which is to be applied to cropland, pasture land, orchards, and poultry ranges upon the farm to which it is furnished. The most advantageous way to use superphosphate is to spread it each day in stables and upon dropping boards in poultry houses. It is recommended that in stables it be used at the rate of one and one-half pounds per day for each mature animal and proportionate amounts for young stock and in poultry houses upon dropping boards at the rate of a pound per day for each 200 hens.

**When not used with manure.**—Superphosphate when not applied with manure may be used in connection with the seedings of any kind of clover and alfalfa, alone or in mixtures, and as a topdressing upon pasture, poultry ranges, clover, and alfalfa.

**Practice No. 2.**—Applying superphosphate and available phosphoric acid not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

	Rates of payment			
	Superphosphate per cwt.			Available P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> in other fertilizer— per lb.
	20 percent	19 percent	18 percent	
In Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan Counties.....	<i>Cents</i> 94	<i>Cents</i> 89	<i>Cents</i> 82	<i>Cents</i> 4. 6
In Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties..	98	92	86	4. 8

**Practice No. 2A.**—Applying superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

## POTASH PRACTICE

**Practice No. 3.**—APPLYING POTASH. Payments: 3 cents per pound of available potash.

Potash may be used in connection with the seeding of any kind of clover and alfalfa and as a topdressing on pastures, poultry ranges, clover, and alfalfa. The amount of potash for which payment will be made for carrying out this practice is limited to 20 pounds of available potash (K<sub>2</sub>O) for each 100 pounds in the superphosphate allowance.

The rates of practice payments may be adjusted on the bases of funds hereafter made available by the Congress and the extent of participation in the program.

A. W. MANCHESTER,  
*Director, Northeast Division,*  
*Agricultural Adjustment Agency.*

## TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

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*State Executive Assistant.*





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY  
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1945 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
FOR NEW JERSEY

PART I. GENERAL

**A. The program.**—The 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program for New Jersey has again been determined with the conservation of our soil resources uppermost in the minds of the program makers. Since the main needs of New Jersey land are lime, superphosphate, potash, and humus, the program is built principally around those items with the idea that New Jersey farmers will be encouraged that those soil-building practices are so necessary to a successful agriculture in New Jersey that they will use more and more of them.

Lime will again be stressed in the 1945 program because both the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Extension Service recommend the use of more lime on New Jersey farms. Lime will be furnished as conservation material or a farmer may buy and apply lime and earn a cash payment. Farmers wishing more information concerning the furnishing of material or any other part of the program should contact their county offices or any member of their county or community committee.

**B. Conservation materials.**—Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished as conservation materials, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. In the case of lime, the farmer will pay \$1.15 for each ton ordered (bagged, farm-delivery basis). This payment will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order. Superphosphate will be furnished through local dealers. The farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.

**C. Program year.**—The program year begins October 1, 1944, and ends December 31, 1945.

**D. Eligibility.**—To participate in the program, a farm must have at least one of the items listed below, except that any other farm may participate if the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, determines that such participation will result in significant conservation of soil resources:

10 acres of cropland including orchards.

A total of 3 acres of potatoes, vegetables, and orchards in 1944.

300 pullets on range in 1944 where there was sufficient growth of legumes, grasses, or small grains to afford green feed for the pullets during the normal range period and not more than 500 pullets were ranged per acre.

PART II. ALLOWANCE AND INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENT

**A. Farm allowance.** A lime allowance will be determined for each farm. It is the maximum number of tons of lime for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 1. and which will be furnished (bagged, farm-delivery basis) for carrying out Practice No. 1A.



The farm allowance is determined by multiplying the total of the following three items by 0.2 ton of lime:

1. The number of animal units. An animal unit is 1 dairy cow or heifer of milking age on the farm at the time of enrollment or 100 pullets raised on range in 1944.
2. The number of acres of vegetables and orchards on the farm in 1944.
3. The number of acres of vegetables, orchards and small fruits, potatoes, clover, alfalfa and mixed hay, corn, wheat, and other small grains on the farm in 1944.

On farms where the entire allowance is not needed for lime, the unused part up to 40 percent of the allowance may be used for the superphosphate practices at the rate of 5 hundredweights of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent for each ton in the allowance not used for lime.

**B. Adjustments in allowance.**—Farm allowances may be adjusted between farms by the county committee on the basis of the relative needs for liming materials and superphosphate, the practices to be carried out, and the availability of materials. The total of the allowances on participating farms after adjustments have been made shall not exceed the total of the computed allowances for the same farms.

**C. Increase in small payment.**—An increase in small payment will be determined for each person if the value of the materials furnished him plus the payment earned by him is less than \$200. On farms where the only performance is with the use of conservation materials, the increase in small payment may be taken in additional lime. On other farms, the increase will be included in the cash payment.

### PART III. PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

The following practices are approved for 1945. The amount that may be earned by completing Practices Nos. 4 through 10 is limited only by the producer's ability to carry them out and the need for them on his farm. Practices Nos. 6 through 9 should be carried out in accordance with recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service. Practices Nos. 5 and 6 must have prior approval of the county committee.

The rates of practice payments may be adjusted on the basis of funds hereafter made available by the Congress and the extent of participation in the program.

#### LIME PRACTICES

Liming material may be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

It is recommended that the rate of application per acre be at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent in other liming material, except where a soil test shows that less should be applied.

It is suggested that before a farmer decides how much lime he needs, he have his soil tested.

**Practice No. 1.**—Applying lime not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Rates of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent:

\$4.00 in Sussex County.

\$4.10 in Morris and Warren Counties.

\$4.30 in Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Mercer, and Passaic Counties.



\$4.40 in Middlesex County.

\$4.50 in Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Essex, Hunterdon, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union Counties.

\$4.70 in Cape May County.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

The following are equivalents of 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone:

- (1) 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (2) 2,500 pounds of moist limestone.
- (3) 6,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime.

The equivalent of ground oyster shell will be determined in accordance with the definition of standard ground limestone.

**Practice No. 1A.**—Applying lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

#### *SUPERPHOSPHATE PRACTICES*

Available phosphoric acid in superphosphate or mixed fertilizer may be applied on (1) established hayland, (2) established pastures, (3) winter cover crops, (4) cover crops in orchards, (5) cover crops on land on which potatoes or vegetables are grown in 1945, (6) summer legumes for hay or cover crops, or (7) new seedlings of grass or legumes for hay or pasture with or without a nurse crop. Superphosphate may be mixed with stable or poultry manure if the manure is not sold.

**Practice No. 2.**—Applying available phosphoric acid and superphosphate not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Rates of payment are:

20% superphosphate—88 cents per cwt.

19% superphosphate—83 cents per cwt.

18% superphosphate—75 cents per cwt.

Available phosphoric acid in other fertilizer—4.2 cents per pound.

**Practice No. 2A.**—Applying superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

#### *OTHER PRACTICES*

**Practice No. 3.**—Applying available potash. Rate of payment—3 cents per pound of available potash ( $K_2O$ ).

Available potash may be applied on (1) established hayland, (2) established pastures, and (3) new seedlings of grass or legumes for hay or pasture. The maximum number of pounds of available potash for which payment will be made is 20 pounds for each ton in the lime allowance.

**Practice No. 4.**—Winter cover crops. Rate of payment—\$1.50 per acre.

Growing a good stand and a good growth of vetch, crimson clover, sweet clover, wheat, rye or oats as a winter cover crop during the winter of 1944-45 on cropland or in orchards. Sweet clover will qualify only if the land on which it is grown is tilled in 1945. Payment will not be made if a crop has been or will be harvested for hay or grain.



**Practice No. 5.**—Seeding poultry range. Rate of payment—\$3 per acre.

The seeding of a poultry range on a properly prepared seed bed. It is recommended that the seeding be at least 10 pounds per acre of a grass and legume mixture containing at least 4 pounds of biennial or perennial legumes.

Recommended seeds are perennial and domestic ryegrass, blue grass, timothy, and alsike, white, and ladino clovers.

**Practice No. 6.**—Constructing diversion ditches. Rate of payment—\$2.25 for each 100 linear feet.

The construction of diversion ditches. Payment will not be allowed unless the waterway is seeded or sodded and proper outlets provided.

**Practice No. 7.**—Establishing sod waterways. Rate of payment—75 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1945, or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel, or terrace or division outlet. Payment will not be allowed unless the waterway has an average width of 10 feet or more and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if carried out as part of Practice No. 6.

**Practice No. 8.**—Establishing contour stripcropping. Rate of payment—\$2.50 per acre.

The planting of cropland, not previously stripcropped, in contour strips. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

**Practice No. 9.**—Contour cultivation. Rate of payment—\$1.25 per acre.

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour. No payment will be made for land included under Practice No. 8.

**Practice No. 10.**—Sanding cranberry bogs. Rate of payment—\$5 per acre.

The application of sand, free from stones and loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land. The county committee will require proof of the amount of sand applied per acre.

A. W. MANCHESTER,  
*Director, Northeast Division,*  
*Agricultural Adjustment Agency.*

STATE COMMITTEE:

CHARLES A. COLLINS, *Chairman,*  
JACOB A. BLAKESLEE,  
JAMES C. EWART,  
KENNETH S. ROBERTS,  
W. H. MARTIN, *Director of Extension,*  
H. EARL PROPST, *Executive Assistant.*



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY**  
**NORTHEAST DIVISION**

**1945 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM**  
**FOR NEW YORK**

**PART I. GENERAL**

**A. The program.**—The 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program for New York State is designed to assist farmers in maintaining and increasing the conservation of the soil resources on their farms.

The principal assistance offered to farmers under the program will be by making lime and superphosphate available for conservation use. Construction services will be furnished in approved areas for carrying out specific soil conservation practices. Cash payments will also be made for these practices when carried out by the farmer and for growing winter cover crops, installing tile drainage systems, establishing sod waterways and strip cropping, and, in certain areas, for the use of current serial records.

**B. Conservation materials.**—Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished as conservation materials, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. In the case of lime, the farmer will pay \$1.15 for each ton ordered (bagged, farm delivery basis). This payment will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order. Superphosphate will be furnished through local dealers. The farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price. A table of fair prices appears at the end of this bulletin.

County committees should approve the furnishing of materials and services only on farms where needed and in amounts that will be used to carry out sound soil conservation practices.

**C. Program year.**—The program year begins November 1, 1944, and ends December 31, 1945.

**D. Eligibility and units.**—To participate in the program, a farm must have at least 10 units as defined below or a total of 3 acres of vegetables, potatoes, and orchards. Any other farm may participate if the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, determines that such participation will result in significant conservation of soil resources.

Each of the following items is a unit as used for eligibility and for computing allowances: Each acre of cropland, including orchards, on the farm in 1944; each head of cattle and calves on the farm at time of enrollment; 5 sheep and lambs in 1944; 100 pullets raised on range in 1944; and 50 turkeys raised on range in 1944.

**PART II. ALLOWANCES AND INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENT**

**A. Lime allowance.**—A lime allowance will be determined for each farm. It is the maximum number of tons of lime for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 1 and which will be furnished (bagged, farm-delivery basis) for carrying out Practice No. 1A. The number of tons in the allowance is determined by multiplying the total of the farm's allowance units by—

- 0.06 in Cayuga, Monroe, Genesee, Onondaga, Ontario, Suffolk, and Wayne Counties.
- 0.08 in Erie, Jefferson, Madison, Niagara, Oneida, Orleans, St. Lawrence, Seneca, and Yates Counties.
- 0.10 in Clinton, Franklin, Herkimer, Livingston, Montgomery, Nassau, Schoharie, and Wyoming Counties.
- 0.12 in Albany, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Essex, Fulton, Lewis, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schuyler, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, and Washington Counties.
- 0.14 in Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, Steuben, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester Counties.

The tons per unit in tabulation are based upon an appraisal of the need for liming material in the counties.

**B. Superphosphate allowance.**—A superphosphate allowance will be determined for each farm. It is the maximum number of hundredweights of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 2 and which will be furnished for carrying out Practice No. 2A. The allowance is 0.3 hundredweight for each farm allowance unit.

**C. Adjustment in allowances.**—Farm lime and superphosphate allowances may be adjusted between farms by the county committee on the basis of the relative needs for liming materials and superphosphate, the practices to be carried out, and the availability of the materials. The total of the allowances on participating farms after adjustments have been made shall not exceed the total of the computed allowances on the same farms.

**D. Increase in small payment.**—An increase in payment will be determined for each person if the value of the materials furnished him plus the payment earned by him is less than \$200. On farms where the only performance is with the use of conservation materials, the increase in small payment may be taken in additional lime. On other farms, the increase will be included in the cash payment.

### PART III. PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

The following practices have been approved for 1945. Practices Nos. 3 to 7, inclusive, and Practices Nos. 9 and 10 must be completed in accordance with the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or Agricultural Extension Service. Practices Nos. 3 to 5, inclusive, and Practices Nos. 9 and 10 must have the prior approval of the county committee. Practices Nos. 3 and 3A must also have the prior approval of the State committee. In designated areas, construction services necessary in completing Practices Nos. 3A, 4A, and 5A will be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency up to the rates of payment for Practices Nos. 3, 4, and 5, respectively, the balance of the cost to be paid by the producer.

The amount which may be earned by completing Practices 3 to 10, inclusive, after obtaining prior approval when necessary, limited only by the producer's ability to carry them out and the need for them on the farm. The rates of practice payments may be adjusted on the basis of funds hereafter made available by the Congress and the extent of participation in the program.

#### LIME PRACTICES

Liming material may be applied to (1) cropland which has been or will be tilled in 1944, 1945, or 1946, or on which a good stand of perennial legumes is growing, (2) permanent pastures, or (3) commercial orchards.

It is recommended that at least the equivalent of 2,000 pounds of ground limestone be applied per acre, except that it might be advisable to use less than that amount on land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables. Clover and alfalfa grow best on soils containing sufficient lime. Lime and phosphorus together are often needed for best results. Lime should not be used on soils which are already sweet. Lime applied to soils that do not need it may develop harmful rather than beneficial results. A soil test will determine if lime is needed. Lime applied at least a year ahead of seeding gives best results.

**Practice No. 1.**—Applying ground limestone not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent:

- \$3.25 in Columbia, Fulton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Orleans, Schenectady, and Ulster Counties.
- \$3.50 in Dutchess, Genesee, Onondaga, Orange, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties.
- \$3.75 in Chautauqua, Erie, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Schoharie, and Wayne Counties.
- \$4.00 in Allegany, Cattaraugus, Livingston, Westchester, and Wyoming Counties.
- \$4.25 in Albany, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Greene, Lewis, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, and Steuben Counties.
- \$4.50 in Broome, Chemung, Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Nassau, Ontario, Richmond, Schuyler, Seneca, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, and Yates Counties.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

**Practice No. 1A.**—Applying lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.



## SUPERPHOSPHATE PRACTICES

Credit may be allowed (1) for the use of available phosphoric acid in connection with establishing seedings of legumes for forage or cover crops, or as a topdressing on established pastures, and (2) for the use of superphosphate on any crop when mixed with stable manure.

Most New York soils need phosphorous. Superphosphate provides phosphorous in the most economical way, aids the growth of clovers and alfalfa, and helps to prevent winter-killing. Superphosphate gives best results when applied during seedbed preparations at the rate of 300 to 800 pounds per acre.

The use of superphosphate in the stable at the rate of about 1 pound per cow per day, or adding approximately 50 pounds of superphosphate to each load of manure, is also recommended. Used in the stable, superphosphate (1) combines with the ammonia, thus preventing loss of nitrogen; (2) supplies phosphoric acid, thus making the manure a better-balanced plant food for most soils; and (3) acts as a disinfectant. The addition of 50 pounds of superphosphate to 1 ton of manure makes it the equivalent of 100 pounds of 10-15-10 fertilizer.

**Practice No. 2.**—Applying superphosphate not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and phosphoric acid in other fertilizer.

	Rates of payment			
	Superphosphate per hundredweight			Available P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> in other ferti- lizer per pound
	20 percent	19 percent	18 percent	
In Nassau, Richmond, Rockland, and Suffolk Counties.....	\$0. 94	<i>Cents</i> 89	<i>Cents</i> 82	<i>Cents</i> 4. 6
In Orange and Ulster Counties.....	. 96	91	84	4. 7
In Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence Counties.....	1. 01	97	90	5
In all other counties.....	. 98	93	86	4. 8

**Practice No. 2A.**—Applying superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

## DRAINAGE DITCH PRACTICES

The construction of permanent open drainage ditches for the purpose of establishing outlets for terrace systems, diversions, sod waterways, tile drainage systems, and other farm drainage systems. To provide grassing over, the slope of banks should not exceed 45 degrees. Spoil banks should be leveled off and seeded to maintain a filter strip on either side. Payment is limited to \$5 per 100 linear feet when this practice is completed on land operated by only one farmer.

**Practice No. 3.**—CONSTRUCTING OR CLEANING OPEN DRAINAGE DITCHES. Payment: 8 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed.

**Practice No. 3A.**—CONSTRUCTING OR CLEANING OPEN DRAINAGE DITCHES with services furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

## DIVERSION PRACTICES

The construction of diversions including the seeding or sodding of the waterway. Proper outlets must be provided.

A diversion is a broad, shallow waterway constructed across a slope to intercept surface water and minimize soil erosion. A diversion will carry a flow of water about a rod wide and 12 to 15 inches at its maximum depth, and at no place does the diversion have a fall of more than 1 foot per 100 linear feet. Such a flow of water will not erode or wash the soil after grass has been established. Diversions can be used on slopes up to 20 percent grade. Where slope, topography, and outlet conditions will permit, they should be spaced approximately 300 feet to 500 feet apart. All farming operations should be parallel to the diversion, and a filter strip of close-growing vegetation or permanent sod should be maintained above the channel for a sufficient distance to prevent washing. Diversions are not waste land when seeded and may be managed the same as any permanent meadow.

**Practice No. 4.**—CONSTRUCTING DIVERSIONS. Payment: \$2.25 per 100 linear feet.

**Practice No. 4A.**—CONSTRUCTING DIVERSIONS with services furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

## TERRACE PRACTICES

The construction of standard terraces. No payment will be allowed unless proper outlets and necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

**Practice No. 5.—CONSTRUCTING TERRACES.** Payments: \$1 per 100 linear feet.  
**Practice No. 5A.—CONSTRUCTING TERRACES** with service furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

#### OTHER PRACTICES

**Practice No. 6.—ESTABLISHING SOD WATERWAYS.** Payment: 40 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1945, or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel, terrace or diversion outlet. Payment will not be allowed for this practice unless the waterway has an average width of 10 feet or more and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be made for this practice if carried out as part of Practices Nos. 4, 4A, 5, or 5A.

**Practice No. 7.—ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTOUR STRIPCROPPING.** Payment: \$1.50 per acre.

The establishing of contour strip cropping on cropland not previously strip-cropped. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

**Practice No. 8.—WINTER COVER CROPS.** Payment: \$1.50 per acre.

Growing a good stand and a good growth of (1) any legume or (2) small grain, ryegrass, or a mixture of small grain and ryegrass as a winter cover crop during the winter of 1944-45 on cropland used for a row crop in 1944 or 1945 or in orchards. Payment will not be made if a crop has been or will be harvested for hay or grain.

**Practice No. 9.—APPLYING POTASH.** Payment: 3 cents per pound of available potash.

The application of available potash ( $K_2O$ ) either in a mixed fertilizer or alone (1) in connection with establishing seedings of legumes for forage, or (2) as a top dressing on established pastures.

It is recommended that at least 50 pounds of available potash be applied per acre. Payment may be earned by completing of this practice only in the counties listed below.

Clinton	Fulton	Oswego	Saratoga
Columbia	Jefferson	Putnam	Schenectady
Dutchess	Lewis	Rensselaer	Warren
Essex	Oneida	Rockland	Washington
Franklin	Orange	St. Lawrence	Westchester

**Practice No. 10.—TILE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS.** Payment: 40 cents per rod.

Installing tile drainage systems on cropland or in orchards. No payment can be allowed unless tile are placed at least 20 inches below surface of ground.

In order to obtain up-to-date information and help in the preparation of this program, a technical committee, made up of the following persons, worked closely with the State AAA committee and gave valuable assistance:

DAMON BOYNTON	D. D. FALES	GEORGE H. SERVISS
RICHARD BRADFIELD	D. LEO HAYES	R. TYLOR SPACE
S. J. BROWNELL	R. A. OLNEY	I. B. STAFFORD
L. C. CUNNINGHAM	B. B. ROBB	H. D. THOMPSON

A. W. MANCHESTER,  
*Director, Northeast Division,  
 Agricultural Adjustment Agency.*

#### STATE COMMITTEE

ROBERT J. HOWARD, *Chairman,*  
 DAVID G. AGNE,

CARL N. EMERLING,  
 HAROLD L. PEET,

L. R. SIMONS, *Director of Extension,*

W. T. GRAMS, *Executive Assistant to the State Committee.*

#### TABLE OF FAIR PRICES FOR SUPERPHOSPHATE

Area	Per ton		
	18 percent	19 percent	20 percent
1. Nassau, Richmond, Rockland, and Suffolk Counties.....	\$19. 60	\$21. 40	\$22. 60
2. Orange and Ulster Counties.....	20. 00	21. 80	23. 00
3. Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence Counties.....	21. 40	23. 80	24. 40
4. All other counties.....	20. 60	22. 40	23. 60



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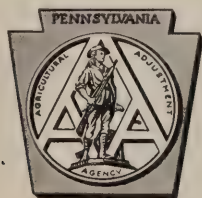
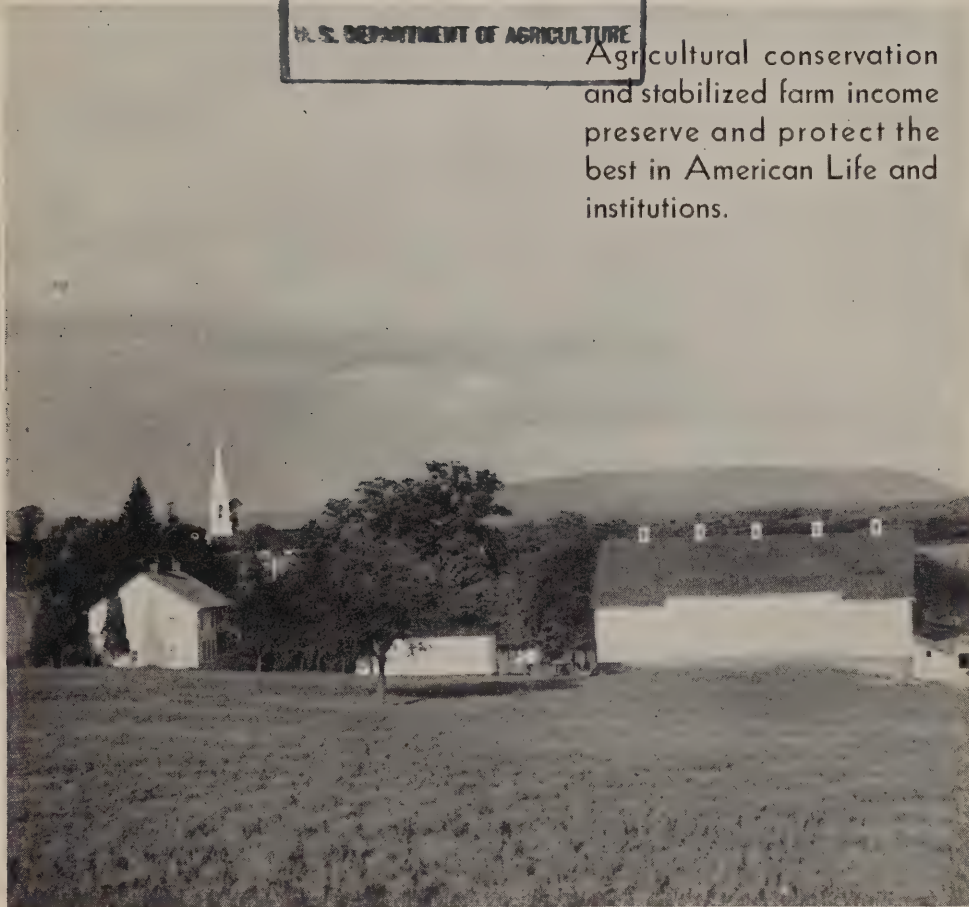
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1945 PROGRAM

# LIBRARY CURRENT SERIAL RECORD AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA 1945

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural conservation  
and stabilized farm income  
preserve and protect the  
best in American Life and  
institutions.



The improved pasture and deeply rooted grasses of this Dauphin County farm conserve soil and provide economical forage for profitable milk production. This farmer utilizes AAA practices in his war food production plans.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Issued January 17, 1945

# THE 1945 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR PENNSYLVANIA

## PART I. GENERAL

Program Year—January 1, 1945, to December 31, 1945

The 1945 Program is designed to assist Pennsylvania farmers in the production of food and feed crops during the wartime emergency and to maintain and conserve soil fertility.

It is suggested that each farmer confer with his community committeeman to plan how the Program can be of greatest assistance to obtain the maximum conservation on his farm.

## CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Liming materials and superphosphate will be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency as conservation materials. The Government will pay part of the cost of the material and the farmer will pay part. In case of lime, the farmer will pay \$1.10 for each ton ordered on a bagged, farm-delivery basis. This payment will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order. Superphosphate will be furnished through local dealers. The farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.

## ELIGIBILITY

Any farm may participate in the 1945 Program on which at the time of enrollment, there are at least 10 acres of cropland or 5 animal units or on which there were grown in 1944, at least 3 acres of vegetables, potatoes, tobacco, orchards, and small fruits; and any other farm on which the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, determines that participation in the Program will result in significant conservation of soil resources.

An animal unit means 1 dairy or beef animal over 2 years, 2 dairy or beef animals under 2 years, 5 goats, sheep, or lambs, or 100 poultry.

## PART II. ALLOWANCES AND INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENT

### FARM ALLOWANCE

A conservation materials allowance will be established for each farm and is the maximum number of tons of lime for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 1 and which will be furnished (bagged, farm-delivery basis) for carrying out Practice No. 1A. The allowance is 1 ton for each 6 acres of cropland, orchard, and pasture.

Some farmers may feel that it is not practical to use their entire allowance in lime. Superphosphate may be substituted at the rate



of 5 cwt. of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent for each ton in the allowance not used for lime.

Farmers who do not order lime or superphosphate through the Program, but desire to purchase their own may do so and earn payments under Practices 1 and 2.

Farmers who do not wish to purchase superphosphate and apply for a cash payment may obtain a purchase order from their county committee to place with their local dealer to obtain their share of superphosphate.

## ADJUSTMENTS IN FARM ALLOWANCES

Farm allowances may be adjusted between farms by the county committee on the basis of the relative needs for conservation-materials, practices to be carried out, and availability of materials. The total of the allowances after adjustments have been made shall not exceed the total of the allowances for participating farms in the county prior to such adjustments.

## INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENT

An increase in small payment will be determined for each person if the value of the material furnished him plus the payment earned by him is less than \$200.

On farms where the only performance is with the use of conservation materials, the increase in small payment may be taken in additional lime. On other farms, the increase will be included in the cash payment.

## PART III. SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Following are the approved practices for 1945. In addition to the lime and superphosphate practices which are limited to the farm allowance, a farmer may earn a cash payment for carrying out Practices No. 3 through 7. The number of units of a practice for which he may earn payment will be limited to the need on his farm and his ability to carry out the practice. Practices No. 5, 6, and 7 should be carried out in accordance with recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

The rates of practice payments may be adjusted on the basis of funds hereafter made available by the Congress and the extent of participation in the program.

### LIME PRACTICES

Liming material may be applied to cropland, pasture, orchard, or vineyard.

It is recommended that when used on pasture, the application per acre be at least 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 1,200 pounds of ground, burned lime, or 2,000 pounds of other liming material.



Contour stripcropping and diversion ditches break the force of flowing water and control destructive erosion. Practices 5 and 6.



This Allegheny County farmer is following the approved practice of mixing superphosphate with manure. Practices 2 and 2A.





Consistent and careful spreading of lime "sweetens" the soil and increases its productivity. It is a tried and true method of modern farming for cropland, pasture, orchard, or vineyard. Practices 1 and 1A.



Good pastures mean good feed, larger milk production, and enriched soil. Pennsylvania farmers have learned that improved pasture pays dividends. Practices 1, 1A, 2, and 2A.

**Practice No. 1.—Applying lime NOT furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.**

Rates of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent:

- \$2.50 in Beaver and Lawrence Counties.
- \$2.60 in Adams, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties.
- \$2.75 in Franklin, Snyder, and Union Counties.
- \$3.00 in Centre, Clinton, Cumberland, Lancaster, Northumberland, and York Counties.
- \$3.30 in Bedford, Berks, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Lebanon, Mercer, and Montour Counties.
- \$3.50 in Greene, Jefferson, Juniata, Perry, and Venango Counties.
- \$3.75 in Crawford, Dauphin, Erie, Indiana, Lehigh, Lycoming, Mifflin, and Somerset Counties.
- \$3.90 in Armstrong, Clarion, Clearfield, Columbia, and Fayette Counties.
- \$4.30 in Carbon, Luzerne, Northampton, Schuylkill, Sullivan, and Warren Counties.
- \$4.50 in Allegheny, Lackawanna, Washington, Westmoreland, and Wyoming Counties.
- \$4.75 in Bradford, Cameron, Elk, Forest, McKean, Monroe, Pike, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, and Wayne Counties.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent. An amount equivalent to a ton of standard ground limestone will be established by the State committee for ground limestone not meeting these requirements. Such an equivalent will be based on an analysis made by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

The following are equivalents of 1 ton of standard ground limestone in all counties in Pennsylvania:

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2,000 lbs. lump burned lime. | 4,000 lbs. agricultural slag. |
| 2,500 lbs. moist limestone.  | 3,000 lbs. lime marl.         |
| 1,500 lbs. hydrated lime.    |                               |

The equivalent of ground oyster shell will be determined in accordance with the definition of standard ground limestone.

**Practice No. 1A.—Applying lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.**

## **SUPERPHOSPHATE PRACTICES**

Superphosphate and available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer may be applied to permanent pastures, good stands of legumes, winter cover crops, cover crops in orchards or vineyards, or in connection with the seeding of legumes or grasses. Superphosphate may also be mixed with stable or poultry manure or used in the stable or poultry house if the manure is not sold.

It is recommended that the application per acre be at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent to established



permanent pasture and at least 200 pounds when used with legumes, cover crops, and seedings.

**Practice No. 2.**—Applying available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer and superphosphate not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Area	Rates of payment				Counties
	Superphosphate per cwt.			Available P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> in mixed fertilizer per lb.	
	20%	19%	18%		
I	\$0. 94	\$0. 89	\$0. 82	\$0. 046	Crawford, Erie, McKean, Potter, and Warren Counties.
II	. 92	. 88	. 80	. 045	Bradford, Lackawanna, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties.
III	. 95	. 90	. 84	. 047	Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties.
IV	. 92	. 87	. 81	. 045	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Huntingdon, Juniata, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Somerset, and Union Counties.
V	. 87	. 82	. 76	. 043	Adams, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and York Counties.

**Practice No. 2A.**—Applying superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

## OTHER PRACTICES

**Practice No. 3.**—Ryegrass—Winter cover crop:

Rate of payment: \$2.00 per acre.

The seeding in 1945 of ryegrass for a winter cover crop in the last working of any cultivated row crop, in buckwheat, soybeans, orchards, or vineyards. It is recommended that 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre be used.

**Practice No. 4.**—Winter cover crop:

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per acre.

Growing during the winter of 1945-46, *as a winter cover crop*, a good stand and a good growth of crimson clover or vetch on cropland, orchards, or vineyards.

**Practice No. 5.—Constructing diversion ditches:**

Rate of payment: \$2.25 per 100 linear feet.

The construction of diversion ditches. Payment will not be allowed unless the waterway is seeded or sodded and proper outlets are provided. This practice must have prior approval of the county committee.

**Practice No. 6.—Establishing contour stripcropping:**

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for establishing stripcropping on cropland not previously stripcropped. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

**Practice No. 7.—Establishing sod waterways:**

Rate of payment: \$0.75 per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1945, or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel, or terrace, or diversion outlet.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice unless the waterway has an average width of 10 feet or more, and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if carried out as part of Practice No. 5.

A. W. MANCHESTER,  
*Director, Northeast Division,  
Agricultural Adjustment Agency.*

**STATE COMMITTEE:**

CLYDE A. ZEHNER, *Chairman*  
ALBERT H. SMITH  
JOHN A. SMITH  
GEORGE W. SCHULER  
GEORGE H. MILLER  
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State AAA Office.—279 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY  
NORTHEAST DIVISION

1945 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
FOR VERMONT

[The program year begins November 1, 1944, and ends December 31, 1945]

The 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program, as in previous years, stresses the improvement of hay and pasture land through the use of lime and superphosphate. A practice for the use of complete fertilizer on hay and pasture land is added to enable farmers to increase the yields on land already treated with the necessary minerals.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished as conservation materials, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. In the case of lime, the farmer will pay \$1.15 for each ton ordered (bagged, farm delivery basis). In the case of superphosphate furnished under contracts, the payment will be 24 cents per hundredweight for 20 percent, 23 cents for 19 percent, and 22 cents for 18 percent. These payments will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order.

FARM ALLOWANCES AND INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENT

**Lime allowance.**—A lime allowance is determined for each farm and is the maximum number of tons of lime which the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will furnish (bagged, farm-delivery basis) to carry out Practice No. 1A and for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 1. The allowance is 1 ton for each 10 acres of cropland.

**Superphosphate allowance.**—A superphosphate allowance is determined for each farm and is the maximum number of hundredweight of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent which the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will furnish to carry out Practice No. 2A and for which payment will be made for carrying out Practice No. 2. The allowance is 100 pounds for each animal unit on the farm. Each head of cattle and calves is an animal unit; 100 laying hens and pullets is an animal unit.

**Adjustments in allowances.**—Farm lime and superphosphate allowances may be adjusted by the county committee on the basis of the relative needs for liming materials and superphosphate, the practices to be carried out, and the availability of the materials. The total of the allowances on participating farms after adjustments have been made shall not exceed the total of the computed allowances on the same farms.

**Increase in small payment.**—A small payment increase will be computed for each person if the value of the materials furnished him plus the payment earned by him is less than \$200. On farms where the only performance is with the use of conservation materials furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the increase in small payment may be taken in additional lime. On other farms, the increase will be included in the cash payment.

CONSERVATION PRACTICES

**LIMING PRACTICES:** Liming material may be applied to cropland which has been or will be tilled in 1944, 1945, or 1946 or on which a good stand of perennial legumes is growing. It may also be used to top-dress permanent pasture land or orchard sod.

**Practice No. 1.**—Lime not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent: \$3.75 in Franklin



County; \$4 in Addison, Chittenden, Grand Isle, and Rutland Counties; \$4.50 in Bennington, Lamoille, Washington, Windham, and Windsor Counties; \$5 in Caledonia and Orleans Counties; and \$5.50 in Essex and Orange Counties.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

**Practice No. 1A.**—Lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

**SUPERPHOSPHATE PRACTICES:** Superphosphate may be applied on any crop or crop rotation which leads to the seeding of legumes or grasses, except that it may not be used on husking corn, potatoes, or vegetables. Superphosphate may be used for top-dressing established hay or pasture, or mixed with manure in the stable or on the dropping boards if the manure is not to be sold.

**Practice No. 2.**—Superphosphate not furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

	Payment per hundred weight of superphosphate		
	20 percent	19 percent	18 percent
In Addison, Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor Counties	Cents 93	Cents 88	Cents 80
In Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, and Washington Counties	96	91	83

**Practice No. 2A.**—Superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

**COMPLETE FERTILIZER PRACTICES:** The application of a complete fertilizer to hay, pasture land, or in connection with establishing new seedings.

**Practice No. 3B.**—PAYMENT: 4.6 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid.

**Practice No. 3C.**—PAYMENT: 3.5 cents per pound of available potash.

The maximum amount that may be earned for carrying out these practices is (1) \$4.55 for each ton in the lime allowance not used for the lime practices and (2) 93 cents for each hundredweight in the superphosphate allowance not used for the superphosphate practices in Addison, Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor Counties, and 96 cents in other counties.

**MULCHING PRACTICE:** The application of mulching materials to commercial orchard land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1945 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, as well as the mulching material are to be left on the land. Mulching materials that are not air-dried will be paid for on an air-dried basis. It is recommended that at least 1 ton of air-dried straw or its equivalent be used per acre. The amount of payment for carrying out the mulching practice will be limited only by the amount of the practice the farmer can carry out in accordance with good production and conservation practices for his farm.

**Practice No. 4.**—PAYMENT: \$5 per ton of air-dried hay, straw, shavings, or sawdust.

The rates of practice payments may be adjusted on the basis of funds hereafter made available by the Congress and the extent of participation in the program.

STATE COMMITTEE:

GEORGE D. BAILEY, *Chairman*,

E. FRANCIS BRANON,

DANA M. SMITH,

WALTER H. BEEBE,

RAY R. ALLEN,

J. E. CARRIGAN, *Director of Extension*,

H. W. SOULE, *Executive Assistant to the State Committee*.

A. W. MANCHESTER,  
*Director, Northeast Division,*  
*Agricultural Adjustment Agency.*



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Issued June 2, 1945

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Agricultural Adjustment Agency  
Northeast Division

1945 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Supplement No. 1

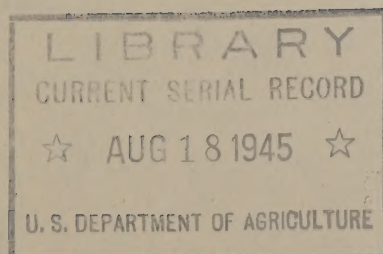
Practice No. 3 - Applying Potash - is amended to read  
as follows:

"Practice No. 3--Applying Potash.

"Payments: 3 cents per pound of available potash.

"Potash may be used in connection with the seeding of any kind of clover and alfalfa and as a topdressing on pastures, poultry ranges, clover, and alfalfa. The amount of potash for which payment will be made for carrying out this practice is limited to 20 pounds of available potash ( $K_2O$ ) for each 100 pounds in the superphosphate allowance subject to adjustment by the county committee on the basis of need and availability of funds."

A. W. Manchester  
Director, Northeast Division



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